

40 hadith on the severity of the prohibition of Interest/Riba/Usury

Compiled by

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Translated by Arfan Shah (Sheikhy notes and Straight Translations).

In the name of Allah, the most merciful, the most compassionate, all praise belongs to Allah, Lord of the universe, peace and blessings upon our master Muhammad, master of Messengers, upon his family and his companions, all of them. These are forty hadith about the severity of the prohibition Interest/Riba/Usury:

Hadith one

Jabir (may Allah be pleased with him) narrates that the Messenger of Allah (may Allah bestow peace and blessings upon him) cursed the consumer of interest, its patron, the recorder (of the transaction) and the witness, he said,

هم سواء

*"They are (all) the same."*¹

Hadith two

Ubaydah ibn Al-Samit (may Allah be pleased with him) narrates that the Messenger of Allah (may Allah bestow peace and blessings upon him) said,

الذهب بالذهب والفضة بالفضة والبر بالبر والشعير بالشعير والتمر بالتمر والملح
بالمح مثلا بمثل سواء بسواء يدا بيد فاذا اختلفت هذه الاصناف فبيئعوا كيف شئتم
اذا كان يدا بيد

*"Gold (in exchange) for gold, silver for silver, wheat for wheat, barley for barley, dates for dates, salt for salt, similar for similar, like for like, hand over hand; if these description differ then sell how you wish, when it is hand over hand."*²

¹ Muslim

² Muslim.

Hadith three

Abu Sa'id Al-Khudari (may Allah be pleased with him) narrates that the Messenger of Allah (may Allah bestow peace and blessings upon him) said,

الذهب بالذهب والفضة بالفضة والبر بالبر والشعير بالشعير والتمر بالتمر والملح بالملح مثلاً بمثل سواء بسواء يدا بيد فمن زادوا ستزاد فقد اربى الاخذ والمعطي فيه سواء

*"Gold (in exchange) for gold, silver for silver, wheat for wheat, barley for barley, salt for salt, similar for similar, hand for hand; whoever has more has taken interest and the giver are the same."*³

Hadith four

Abu Sa'id Al-Khudari (may Allah be pleased with him) narrates that the Messenger of Allah (may Allah bestow peace and blessings upon him) said,

لا تبيعوا الذهب بالذهب إلا مثل بمثل ولا تشوا بعضها على بعض ولا تبيعوا الورق بالورق إلا مثل وبمثل تشوا بعضها على بعض ولا تبيعوا منها غائباً بناجزاً في رواية لا تبيعوا الذهب بالذهب ولا الورق بالورق إلا وزناً بوزن تشفوا تزيدياً

*"Do not trade gold for gold except by similar; do not exchange part for another part; do not sell silver for silver except exchanging part for part; do not sell absent completely."*⁴ In another narration, *"Do not sell gold for gold; not paper for paper except if weighted; not exchanged by extra weight."*

³ Muslim.

⁴ Agreed upon - Al-Bukhari and Muslim.

Hadith five

Mamar ibn Abdullah (may Allah be pleased with him) narrates that I used to hear the Messenger of Allah (may Allah bestow peace and blessings upon him) say,

الطعام بالطعام مثلا بمثل

*"Food for food; similar for similar."*⁵

Hadith six

Umar (may Allah be pleased with him) narrates that the Messenger of Allah (may Allah bestow peace and blessings upon him) said,

الذهب بالذهب ربا إلا هاء وهاء والورق بالورق ربا إلا هاء وهاء والبر بالبر ربا
إلا هاء وهاء والشعير بالشعير ربا إلا هاء وهاء والتمر بالتمر ربا إلا هاء وهاء

*"Gold for gold is interest except if it's like for like; silver for silver is interest except if it's like for like; wheat for wheat is interest except like for like; barley for barley is interest except if it's like for like; dates for dates is interest except if it's like for like."*⁶

⁵ Muslim.

⁶ Agreed upon.

Hadith seven

Abu Sa'eed and Abu Hurayrah (may Allah be pleased with them) narrate that the Prophet (may Allah bestow peace and blessings upon him) was assisted by a man at Khaybar; he came with new dates, he said,

اكل تمر خيبر هكذا

"Do you eat the dates of Khaybar like this?" He said, "No, by Allah, O Messenger of Allah, we take a portion, two or three." He replied

لا تفعل بع الجمع بالدراهم ثم ابتع بالدراهم جنيبا

"Do not do that; sell it all for gold coins; then sell the new ones for gold coins." He said,

في الميزان مثل ذلك

*"(Place) in the scales like this."*⁷

Hadith eight

Abu Sa'eed (may Allah be pleased with him) narrate that Bilal (may Allah be pleased with him) came to the Prophet (may Allah bestow peace and blessings upon him) with new dates; the Prophet (may Allah bestow peace and blessings upon him) said,

من اين هذا

"From where are these?" He said, "We had with us old dates; so I sold a portion for a portion." He replied,

⁷ Al-Bukhari and Muslim.

أوه عين الربا عين الربا لا تفعل ولكن اذا اردت ان تشتري فبع التمر ببيع آخر ثم
اشتر به

*"Oh, this is actual interest; actual interest; do not do it; rather when you want to buy
then sell dates and buy others; then buy others."*⁸

Hadith nine

Jabir (may Allah be pleased with him) said, "The Messenger of Allah (may Allah
bestow peace and blessings upon him) forbade selling a heap of dates without
knowing its weight by the weight of dates."⁹

Hadith ten

Fadailah ibn Ubayd (may Allah be pleased with him) said, "I purchased, on the day of
Khaybar, a necklace for twelve silver coins; gold and pearls was in it; so I separated
them and found more than twelve silver coins (worth). Then I mentioned this to the
Prophet (may Allah bestow peace and blessings upon him) said,

لا تباع حتى تفصل

*"Do not sell unless it's separated."*¹⁰

⁸ Al-Bukhari and Muslim.

⁹ Muslim.

¹⁰ Muslim.

Hadith eleven

Abu Hurayrah (may Allah be pleased with him) narrates that the Messenger of Allah (may Allah bestow peace and blessings be upon him) said,

ليأتين على الناس زمان لا يبقى احد إلا اكل الربا فان لم يأكله اصابه من بخاره

*"There shall come a time to a people where none will remain except he consumes interest; if he does not consume it then he afflicted by its dust."*¹¹

Hadith twelve

Sa'ad Ibn Abu Waqqas (may Allah be pleased with him) narrates that he heard the Messenger of Allah (may Allah bestow peace and blessings be upon him) being asked about selling dates with moisture, he said,

ينقص الرطب اذا يبس

"Remove the moisture when dried." He said, "Yes," prohibiting this.¹²

Hadith thirteen

Sumarah ibn Jundub (may Allah be pleased with him) narrates that the Prophet (may Allah bestow peace and blessings be upon him) forbade the trading animals for animals with delayed payment.¹³

¹¹ Imam Ahmed, Abu Dawood, Ibn Majah.

¹² Malik, Al-Tirmidhi and Abu Dawood.

¹³ Al-Tirmidhi, Abu Dawood, Al-Nisa'i and Ibn Majah.

Hadith fourteen

Said ibn Al-Musaib (may Allah be pleased with him) reports mursal (without mentioning companion) that the Messenger of Allah (may Allah bestow peace and blessings be upon him) forbade the trade of meat for animal. Sa'id said, "It was the practice of pre-Islamic times."¹⁴

Hadith fifteen

Usamah ibn Zayd (may Allah be pleased with them) narrate that Prophet (may Allah bestow peace and blessings be upon him) said,

الربا في النسيئة

"Interest is in deferred payment." And in another narration, he said,

لا ربا فيما كان يدا بيد

*"There is no interest for what is hand over hand."*¹⁵

¹⁴ Al-Baghawi in Sharh Al-Sunnah.

¹⁵ Meaning like for like. Muslim and Al-Bukhari.

Hadith sixteen

Abdullah ibn Hanzalah (washed by the angels) (may Allah be pleased with him) reports that the Messenger of Allah (may Allah bestow peace and blessings be upon him) said,

درهم ربا يأكل الرجل وهو يعلم اشد من ست و ثلاثين زنية

*"A silver coin of interest than a man consumes is worse than committing thirty six illegal fornications."*¹⁶ In a report by Al-Bayhaqi in Shu'ab Al-Iman, he said,

من نبت لحمه من السحت فالنار اولى به

"Whatever grows into flesh from ill gotten gains; the fire has more right to."

Hadith seventeen

Abu Hurayrah (may Allah be pleased with him) narrates that the Messenger of Allah (may Allah bestow peace and blessings be upon him) said,

الربا سبعون جزء ايسرها ان ينكح الرجل امه

*"Interest has seventy punishments the least of it is man marrying his mother."*¹⁷

¹⁶ Imam Ahmed, Al-Daraqutni.

¹⁷ Al-Bayhaqi ibn Shu'ab Al-Iman.

Hadith eighteen

Abdullah ibn Mas'ud (may Allah be pleased with him) narrates that the Messenger of Allah (may Allah bestow peace and blessings be upon him) said,

ان الربا وان كثر فان عاقبته تصير الي قل

*"Interest if increases then its punishment move to scantiness."*¹⁸

Hadith nineteen

Abu Hurayrah (may Allah be pleased with him) narrates that the Messenger of Allah (may Allah bestow peace and blessings be upon him) said,

انيت ليلة اسري بي على قوم بطونهم كالبيوت فيها الحيات نرى من خارج بطونهم
فقلت من هؤلاء يا جبريل قال هؤلاء اكلة الربا

*"On the night journey I saw a people with their insides were like homes with snakes in them; we could see what was inside their stomachs. I asked, "Who are they, Jibreel?" He said, "Those who consumed interest."*¹⁹

Hadith twenty

Ali (may Allah ennoble his face) narrates that he heard the Messenger of Allah (may Allah bestow peace and blessings be upon him) say,

لعن آكل الربا وموكله و كاتبه ومانع الصدقة وكان ينهي عن النوح

¹⁸ Imam Ahmed, Ibn Majah, Al-Bayhaqi in Shu'ab Al-Iman.

¹⁹ Imam Ahmed and Ibn Majah.

*"Cursed are the consumers of interest, those who have authority with it, the scribe, and the one who does not give charity and it is forbidden to lament (over them)."*²⁰

Hadith twenty one

Anas ibn Malik (may Allah be pleased with him) narrates that the Messenger of Allah (may Allah bestow peace and blessings be upon him) said,

إذا اقرض احدكم قرضا فاهدي اليه او حمله على الدابة فلا يركبها ولا يقبلها إلا ان يكون جرى بينه و بينه قبل ذلك

*"If you lend to anyone; make it a gift; if you help someone onto their mount; do not ride it; do not accept it unless there be habit between you."*²¹ In Bukhari in Tarikh narrates that the Prophet (may Allah bestow peace and blessings be upon him) said,

إذا اقرض الرجل الرجل فلا يأخذ هديته

"If a man lends to another he should not accept a gift from him."

²⁰ Al-Nisa'i.

²¹ Ibn Majah and Al-Bayhaqi in Shuab.

Hadith twenty two

Abu Hurayrah (may Allah be pleased with him) narrates that the Prophet (may Allah bestow peace and blessings be upon him) said,

اجتنبوا السبع الموبقات

"Refrain from seven destructive traits." They asked, "O Messenger of Allah, what are they?" He replied,

الشرك بالله والسحر وقتل النفس التي حرم الله الا بالحق واكل الربا واكل مال
اليتيم والتولي يوم الزحف وقذف المحصنات الغافلات المؤمنات

"Associating partners with Allah, black magic, taking of a soul that sacrosanct by Allah except if there is a right,"²² consuming interest, consuming the wealth of an orphan, fleeing when army advances and accusing chase heedless believing women."²³

Hadith twenty three

Sumarah ibn Jundub (may Allah be pleased with him) narrates that the Messenger of Allah (may Allah bestow peace and blessings be upon him) said,

رأيت الليلة رجلين اتياني فاخرجاني إلى ارض مقدسة فانطلقا حتى اتينا على نهر
ن دم فيه رجل قائم وعلى شط النهر رجل بين يديه حجارة فاقبل الرجل الذي في
النهر فاذا اراد من يخرج رمى الرجل بحجر في فيه فردده حيث كان فجعل كلما
جاء ليخرج رمى في فيه بحجر فيرجع كما كان فقلت ما هذا الذي رأيت في النهر
قال أكل الربا

²² By an Judge in a court.

²³ Abu Dawood and Al-Nisa'i.

"I saw two men, in the night, coming from a sacred land; they moved until they reached a river of blood; a man was stood on the river side; before the man was the edge; when the man would reach the riverside and would want to leave; the (other) man would strike him in the mouth; he would return to where he was; he did this every time he tried to come out by striking him in the mouth and he would go back to where he was." I asked, "What is this that I see in the river?" He said, "The consumer of interest."²⁴

Hadith twenty four

'Awan ibn Abi Hajifah narrates from his father said, "The Messenger of Allah (may Allah bestow peace and blessings upon him) cursed the tattooist and the tattooed, the consumer of interest and its overseer, he forbade the purchase of dogs, the earnings of a rebel and cursed the picture makers (for worship)."²⁵

Hadith twenty five

Ibn Mas'ud (may Allah be pleased with him) said, "The consumer of interest, its overseer, its witness, if they know, the tattooist and the seeker of the tattooist of goodness, the delay of giving charity, the Arab apostate after migration, were cursed

²⁴ Al-Bukhari.

²⁵ Al-Bukhari and Muslim.

on the tongue of the Messenger of Allah (may Allah bestow peace and blessings upon him)."²⁶

Hadith twenty six

Abu Hurayrah (may Allah be pleased with him) narrates that the Prophet (may Allah bestow peace and blessings be upon him) said,

اربع حق على الله ان لا يدخلهم الجنة ولا يذيقهم نعيمها مدمن الخمر واكل الربا
واكل مال اليتيم بغير حق والعاق لوالديه

*"Four have the right of Allah not to enter paradise or except its blessings: the constantly drunk, the consumer of interest, consumer of wealth of orphan without right and the disobedient to his parents."*²⁷

Hadith twenty seven

Abdullah ibn Mas'ud (may Allah be pleased with him) narrates that the Prophet (may Allah bestow peace and blessings be upon him) said,

الربا بضع وسبعون بابا والشرك مثل ذلك

*"Interest seals seventy doors (of goodness) and polytheism is similar."*²⁸

²⁶ Imam Ahmed, Abu Yalla, Ibn Khuzaymah and Ibn Hibban.

²⁷ Al-Hakim its chain rated authentic.

²⁸ Al-Bazzar and Ibn Majah.

Hadith twenty eight

Anas (may Allah be pleased with him) said, "The Messenger of Allah (may Allah bestow peace and blessings be upon him) spoke in a sermon mentioning the matters of interest and its importance (of avoiding it); he said,

ان الدرهم يصيبه الرجل من الربا اعظم عند الله في الخطيئه من ست و ثلاثين
زنية يزنيها الرجل وان اربي الربا عرض الرجل المسلم

*"A silver coin of interest that reaches a man has a greater sin with Allah than thirty six illegal fornications of man. The earning of interest is the (loss of) honour of a Muslim man."*²⁹

Hadith twenty nine

Al-Bara ibn Azab (may Allah be pleased with him) narrates that the Messenger of Allah (may Allah bestow peace and blessings be upon him) said,

الربا اثنان وسبعون بابا ادناها مثل اتيان الرجل امه وان اربي الربا استطالة
الرجل في عرض اخيه

*"Interest (closes) seventy doors; similar a man who approaches his mother; earning of interest of man by the honour of his brother."*³⁰

²⁹ Al-Bayhaqi, Ibn Abu Dunya in Kitab Dhimmah Al-Ghibah.

³⁰ Al-Tabarani in Al-Awsat.

Hadith thirty

Abu Hurayrah (may Allah be pleased with him) narrates that the Messenger of Allah (may Allah bestow peace and blessings be upon him) said,

الربا سبعون حوبا ايسرها ان ينكح الرجل امه

*"Usury is seventy sins, the least of which is man marrying his mother."*³¹

Hadith thirty one

Ibn 'Abbas (may Allah be pleased with him) said, "The Messenger of Allah (may Allah bestow peace and blessings be upon him) forbade purchasing dates before tasting. If a fornicator of interest (taker) manifest in a village. Free yourself (distance oneself) from the punishment of Allah."³²

Hadith thirty two

Ibn Mas'ud (may Allah be pleased with him) narrates that the Prophet (may Allah bestow peace and blessings be upon him) said,

ما ظهر في قوم الزنا والربا إلا احلوا بانفسهم عذاب الله

*"If fornication and interest appear in a people they have exposed themselves to the punishment of Allah."*³³

³¹ Ibn Majah, Al-Bayhaqi both from Abu Mashir Wathiq.

³² Al-Hakim with chain rated Sahih.

³³ Abu Ya'lla with hassan chain.

Hadith thirty three

Amar ibn Al-'Aas (may Allah be pleased with him) narrates that he heard the Messenger of Allah (may Allah bestow peace and blessings be upon him) say,

ما من قوم يظهر فيهم الربا إلا اخذوا بالسنة وما من قوم يظهر فيهم الرشا إلا اخذوا
بالرعب

*"If, in a people, a fornicator or usurer appears except drought. If, in a people, appears brides then except dread."*³⁴

Hadith thirty four

Ibn Mas'ud (may Allah be pleased with him) narrates that the Prophet (may Allah bestow peace and blessings be upon him) said,

بين يدي الساعة يظهر الربا والزنا والخمر

*"Before the hour the fornicator and the usurer and alcoholic will manifest."*³⁵

³⁴ Imam Ahmed.

³⁵ Al-Tabarani.

Hadith thirty five

'Awf ibn Malik (may Allah be pleased with him) narrates that the Messenger of Allah (may Allah bestow peace and blessings be upon him) said,

اياك الذنوب التي لا يغفر الغلول فمن غل شيئاً اتي به يوم القيامة واكل الربا فمن
اكل الربا ابعث يوم القيامة مجنوناً يتخبط ثم قرأ الذين يأكلون الربا لا يقومون إلا
كما يقوم الذي يتخبطه الشيطان من المس

"Beware of sins which are not forgiven: spoils (stolen before distribution), whoever cheats anyone comes on the day of judgment (to answer for it), the consumer of usury, whoever consumes interest comes on the day of judgment rashly insane, he recited; "Those who consume usury do not stand except as those who are touched by satan."³⁶

Hadith thirty six

Anas (may Allah be pleased with him) narrates that the Messenger of Allah (may Allah bestow peace and blessings be upon him) said,

ياتي آكل الربا يوم القيامة مخبلاً يجر شقه ثم قرأ لا يقومون إلا كما يقوم الذي
يتخبطه الشيطان من المس

"The consumer of interest comes on the day of judgement insane, dragging his sides; then he recited, "They do not stand except they are touched by satan."³⁷

³⁶ Al-Tabarani. Quran Al-Baqarah 2:275.

³⁷ Ibn Abi Hatim, Ibn Jarir.

Hadith thirty seven

Al-Qasim ibn Abdul Wahid l-Warraq said, "I saw Abdullah ibn Abi Awfa (may Allah be pleased with him) in the market of the money changers and he said, "O people of the money changers be joyous." They said, "May Allah give you glad tidings of paradise. By what shall we be joyous, O father of Muhammad?" He replied, "Be joyous of the fire."³⁸

Hadith thirty eight

Ubaydah ibn Al-Samit (may Allah be pleased with him) narrates that the Messenger of Allah (may Allah bestow peace and blessings be upon him) said,

والذي نفسي بيده ليبیتن اناس من امتي على اشر و بطر ولعب ولهو فيصبحون
قردة و خنازير باستحلالهم المحارم واتخاذهم القينات وشربهم الخمر واكلهم الربا
ولبسهم الحرير

*"By the possessor of my soul; a people of my nation will spend the night upon evil, hubris, play and amusement. then awake in the morning like apes and pigs because they made lawful the unlawful, took to female singers, drink wine, consumed interest and wore silk."*³⁹

³⁸ Al-Tabarani with chain without harm. This was the place where interest was carried out.

³⁹ Abdullah ibn Imam Ahmed in Zawid.

Hadith thirty nine

Abu Ummah (may Allah be pleased with him) narrates that the Messenger of Allah (may Allah bestow peace and blessings be upon him) said,

يبىيت قوم من هذه الأمة على طعام وشرب، ولهو ولعب، فيصبحوا قد مسخوا قرده
وخنازيروا ليصيبهم خسف وقذف حتى يصبح الناس فيقولون: خسف الليلة ببني فلان وخسف
الليلة بدار فلان وترسلن عليهم حجارة من السماء كما أرسلت على قوم لوط على قبائل فيها
وعلى دورو لترسلن عليهم الريح العقيم التي اهلكت عاد على قبائل فيها وعلى دور لشربهم
الخمير، واتخاذهم القينات، وأكلهم الربا، وقطيعة الرحم

"People of this nation will spend the night eating, drinking, amusing (themselves) and playing; then awake in the morning transformed into monkeys and pigs because they are afflicted by disgrace and being discarded; the people come into the morning and the people say, 'I spend the night with so and so and I spent the night in so and so's house.' They are sent stones from the skies like the people of Lut; upon a group of them; that follows a destructive wind that destroys them like it destroyed 'Aad; because of their drinking wine, wearing silk, taking to female singers, consuming interest, severing kinship ties.." And a trait that was forgotten by the narrator.⁴⁰

Hadith forty

Anas (may Allah be pleased with him) narrates that the Messenger of Allah (may Allah bestow peace and blessings be upon him) said,

ثلاث هم حداث الله يوم القيامة رجل لم يمش قط بين اثنين بمراء ورجل لم يحدث
نفسه برباء قط ورجل لم يخلط كسبه برباء

⁴⁰ Imam Ahmed summarised from Al-Bayhaqi.

"Three (people) speak to Allah on the day of judgement: a man who did not enter into an argument of two people, a man who did not allow usury to himself and a man who did not mix interest with his earnings ever."⁴¹

Conclusion

Imam Malik in Al-Muwatta said, "It has reached me that a man came to Ibn Umar and said, "I have left inheritance to a man and conditioned it upon the best of the inheritance." Abdullah ibn Umar said, "This is actual usury." He said, "What do you order me by O father of Abdurrahman?" Abdullah said, "Inheritance is three parts: a part of inheritance is for the sake of Allah, a share that is intended for your companion and a share to make the evil, good; that is interest." He asked, "How do you order me by?" He said, "Have you found difficulty in the scroll; if I give you like that you gave to him to inherit before you or if I give less than that inheritance so to take a recompense; or if I give you better than the good inheritance for himself; therefore thanking him and you have the recompense which you are waiting for."

The ground of this speech is my book Dalial Al-Tajir ila Al-Akhalaq Al-Akhyar/Evidence of the trader toward character of the elite; which most of what is mentioned here; and refer to Al-Zawair of Imam Ibn Hajar (Al-Haytami); "For the wealth it contains. After that, the details of the many hadith it contains on this; benefit from the previous hadith that the consumer of usury, the overseer, the scribe, the witness, the seeker, and those responsible for it are all open sinners. All the

⁴¹ Abu Na'yim in Al-Hilyah.

money they enter in this is a major sin. Some of the Imams clarify it; by its manifest importance; therefore it is all considered as committing major sin.

Then he said (exhortation) the legal dispensation/*Al-Hilah* in usury by others is the declaration that its forbidden by Imam Malik and Imam Ahmed (may Allah be pleased with him). the anagogical reasoning and evidencing from what we have mentioned, that the taking of usury is a major sin according to their two opinions that usury is forbidden and the occurrence of the dispensation in their time. Imam Al-Shafi and Abu Hanifah (may Allah be pleased with them) hold the opinion that there is permissible dispensation in usury, and others using the evidence of our peers for its dispensation authenticated from a worker of Khaybar who came to the Prophet (may Allah bestow peace and blessings upon him) with many new dates, he said, "Are all the dates of Khaybar like this?" He replied, "No, we exchange the ruined and we take two portions from him for a new portion. The Messenger of Allah (may Allah bestow peace and blessings upon him) forbade this and he knew it was usury; then he taught its dispensation; which is to sell ruined by the silver coin and it to buy new ones and this is the dispensation in which there is disagreement. So if they have two portions of ruined dates and want to take one new one in exchange; that is not possible by breaking the other agreement; because usury, by consensus, is by selling the ruined portions by the silver coin and buying for silver coin under a new agreement. This is outside usury; there was no (previous) agreement.

Except food and money for two portions, that becomes the form usury. From every aspect, this is forbidden. So know from where this is affirmed as a dispensation that the Messenger of Allah (may Allah bestow peace and blessings upon him) taught the worker of Khaybar; dispensation the permissibility of a dispensation of usury and

additional. If you do not say that they are separate (agreements). As for the evidences of them; it is from the story of the Jew mentioned; built upon what was law before us, is law for us. Its position is valid in principle unless it opposes the revealed (the Quran). So its position is where it is not found in our law is something to oppose it. It is known which he (may Allah bestow peace and blessings upon him) affirmed that it was narrated as the law and what opposes it." This completes Ibn Hajar speech on this.

Sidi Abdul Wahab Al-Sha'rani said in *Al-Uhud Al-Kubra*, "We took a general oath from the Messenger of Allah (may Allah bestow peace and blessings upon him) not to eat from food from workers of usury and the dispensation is only for religious dispensation; like who does not find anything else or by the arrangement for religious purposes; after leaving he returns to the agreement. There is much deception of the people by this until it is not possible to be safe from the trader and the worker. So they transact in the dispensation of usury. They record this in the courts of the king knowing that one of them called the other to what he had no right. Then he became usurer seeking usury. If he does not give him what the (other) spent knowingly, about this, then he rewards it is similarly then it continues until it becomes a hundred silver coins (or) more than a thousand silver coins; then Allah erases all this wealth; and Allah knows best."

We pray that Allah accepts this translation, forgives our families, teachers and all the Muslims. May endless and countless blessings be showered upon the final Messenger (may Allah bestow upon him peace and blessings), always and forever, upon his family, the Awliyah and all the Prophets and Messengers. This translation was completed on 6th Ramadan 1435/5th June 2014 by Arfan Shah (Straight Translations and Sheikhhy notes).